

# The Hillsborough Recorder.

D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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1877.

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## THE SUN.

1877. NEW YORK. 1877.

The different editions of THE SUN during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sunday a sheet of eight pages, or 20 broad columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends.

THE SUN will continue to be the strenuous advocate of reform and refreshment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom, and integrity for hollow pretense, imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will contend for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by fraud in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body now not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete, and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the daily SUN will be 55 cents or \$5.50 a year, post paid, or with the Sunday edition \$7.70 a year. The SUNDAY edition alone, eight pages, \$1.25 a year, post paid. The WEEKLY SUN, eight pages, or 20 broad columns, will be furnished during 1877 at the rate of \$1 a year post paid.

The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rate for THE WEEKLY can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up clubs. At the same time, if any of our friends choose to aid in extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person sending us ten or more subscribers from one place will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself without charge.

At one dollar a year, postage paid, the expenses of paper and printing are barely repaid; and, considering the size of the sheet and the quality of its contents, we are confident the people will consider THE WEEKLY SUN the cheapest newspaper published in the world, and we trust also one of the very best.

Address, THE SUN,  
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

## HOME.

Tis Home where the heart is, wherever that be.

In city, in desert, on mountain, in dell; Not the grandeur, the number, the object we see.

But that which we love is the magical spell. Tis this gives the cottage a charm and a grace.

Which the glare of a palace but rarely has known;

It is this, only this, and not station or place

Which gives being to pleasure, which makes it our own.

Like the dove on the waters, a rest-place to find.

In vain for enjoyment o'er nations we roam;

Home only can yield real joy to the mind, And there where the heart is, there only is home.

## ACTING IN CHARACTER.

I say, girls, said a little, blue-eyed flaxen-haired boy on second street yesterday, "let me take your candy and we'll all play checkers."

"Is it nice?" inquired half a dozen six-year-olds in chorus.

"Nice! you bet it is. Let me show you. Now, I'll lay the candy down here on the step, and you all go down there and come up when you here me call like a rooster."

The girls retreated and gathered in a group about fifteen feet off, while the boy got on his knees, with his head over the candy, and began to call and shout and flap his arms like a rooster's wings.

"Cluck, cluck, rat, rap, cluck," said all the girls running up and bent to pick the candy, when the little fellow opened his mouth and took it in at one gulp.

"Oh, you mean boy they cried, you have taken all our candy."

"That's cause I played rooster," said the boy; "roosters always calls the hen when he find a grain of corn, and then picks it up himself."

Gov. Hayes touchingly sings as a part of his morning service!

On Ohio's stormy banks I stand,  
And cast a doubting eye,  
On Louisiana's troubled land  
Where my returners lie.

## A Very Valuable Work.

The Illustrated History of the Centennial Exhibition, with a full description of the Great Buildings and all the objects of Interest Exhibited in them. By James D. McCabe, author of "The Centennial History of the United States, Etc. Embellished with over 300 fine engravings of buildings and scenes in the Great Exhibition.

There is universal demand for a work which shall embody a complete and carefully written account of the great Centennial Exhibition, sketching its wonderful and varied features, and presenting to the reader not a dry list of the articles exhibited, but a brilliant and graphic description of the most magnificent display of the results of human skill and industry ever gathered together. Such a work The National Publishing Co. have supplied in this superb volume. It is from the pen of the well-known author, James D. McCabe, of Philadelphia.

The book is a complete and vivid description of the great Exhibition. The Author has written from his own personal knowledge, having gone through every part of the great World's Fair, note-book in hand, recording the vast and varied information contained in this work. He has received the constant and sympathetic assistance of the Centennial authorities, and has enjoyed peculiar advantages in its preparation. The Author takes us through the Exhibition grounds, and makes us familiar with every object of interest in them. We are then taken into the Main Building, and carried successively through it, and through every building, large and small, in the grounds. We are told the story of the construction and arrangements of each of these edifices, and the rare, beautiful and wonder collections which they contained are graphically described.

This work is invaluable to all classes of our people. To those who visited the Exhibition it will be a pleasing souvenir of their visit, and will enable them to recall the magnificent scenes they have witnessed. To those who could not make the journey, the book is a necessity, for it will enable them to enjoy the delights of a thorough acquaintance with the great World's Fair in the quietude of their own homes.

There is not another book in print which gives one-fourth of the information contained in this work. It is comprised in one large and handsome octavo volume of 874 pages, and is superbly illustrated. The book is sold by subscription only, and agents are wanted in every country. Published by the National Publishing Co.; Philadelphia.

IT WILL AVAIL NOTHING.

The man who doubts the inauguration of the President-elect, Gov. Tilden, has but little faith in the virtue, patriotism, and intelligence of the American people. To suppose that they will acquiesce in the effort of the conspirators to virtually overthrow the Government by the inauguration of a Chief Magistrate who has been fraudulently given the electoral votes of States that belong to his opponent is to declare them unworthy the franchise, incapable of self-government, indifferent to the peace of the country, unmindful of their business interests, and foes to republicanism. We believe none of these things. The officeholders and those hopeful of reward at the hands of Hayes may make a loud noise; extreme party men may forget their duty to their country in their zeal for their party, but it will avail them nothing. The patriotic heart of the country will find its strength in the protecting strength of manhood which scorns to use its strength except for protection—the proud honesty of manhood which infinitely prefers being twisted around one's finger as mean men are twisted, and mean men will always be found ready to do it; but which, I think, all honest and brave women not merely dislike but utterly despise.

## HELL.

The word "hell," a translation of the Greek word Gehenna, is a term used to designate the valley of Hinnom. This valley bounds Jerusalem on the North, and lies below Mount Zion—a scene of imperishable associations. In this valley Moloch, the natural god of the Ammonites, was worshipped with the horrid and impious rite of sacrificing children in the fire. When Josiah, in his conquest, overthrew this idolatry, he passed through the valley the bones of the departed. In the estimation of the old Hebrews the bones of the dead caused the greatest of all pollutions. Whatever person, place or thing they touch were forthwith considered "unclean." Hence this valley of Hinnom, this hellish being a receptacle for all the refuse of the city of Jerusalem. Here large quantities of decomposing vegetable matter were constantly thrown—this putrescent matter generated an abundance of worms; the worms here never died. To prevent the noxious effluvia springing from this mass of corruption, poisoning the atmosphere and breathing disease and death into the heart of the city, fires were kept burning day and night. This valley, therefore, was literally a place "where the worm never died, and where the fire was never quenched."—Rev. Phelps.

## CORN AND WHEAT FOR BOGS.

Experiments have lately been made in feeding hogs on corn and wheat. Those fed on wheat made 17 pounds of good pork to the bushel of wheat, while those fed on corn made only 11 pounds to the bushel. The wheat was ground like corn meal, boiling water poured on it, with the above result. We can see no good reason why this feed should not do as well for cattle as for hogs; and farmers having sprouted wheat this season ought to look to and test the experiment with both hogs and cattle. We fear our farmers go along too much in the old beaten track, and are not ready and willing to experiment and improve as the occasion offers.—*Round Sun.*

A dead hen is better than a live one; she will lay wherever you put her.

## A GRATEFUL MAN.

[Detroit Free Press.]  
Soon afternoon Saturday a well-dressed man about thirty-five years old called into a dry goods store on Woodward avenue and inquired of a clerk:

"Will you have the kindness to tell me the time of day?"

"A quarter past twelve," was the answer.

"Thank you, sir," continued the man, seemingly greatly pleased: "Whatever is right I will pay you."

"I don't charge anything," said the clerk.

"Well, that's liberal, that is. I admire such a spirit in a young man, and as a reward I will make you a present. Please accept these."

He handed over four blue-colored milk tickets, each one calling for a pint, and went on:

"Always remember that bread cast upon the waters will return. When you kiss me informed me what time it was you little thought that I was the sort of clothes-pin to promptly reward you. Take these tickets, and may prosperity ever attend you."

"I—I am much obliged," stammered the clerk.

"Not at all—not at all, my good friend. You cast your bread on the waters and was rewarded. I will now ask you, in view of what has occurred, to trust me for ten yards of factory, a hair-brush and some suspenders."

The clerk decided that he couldn't do it, and the man received back his milk tickets in high dudgeon, started for the door, and as he was going out called back: "That's the way of this false-hearted world, and I don't care how soon the thermometer kicks zero's head off!"

## EDUCATING BOYS FOR HUSBANDS.

How many unhappy girls have had dearly for the early bringing up of their young husbands, who, after the first glamour of love has passed, treat their wives as they were allowed to treat their sisters, and as they saw their fathers treat their mothers—carelessly, dispeñingly, with a total want of that considerate tenderness which is worth more

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3, 1877.

## NEW YORK.

We greet our readers with the usual new year's salutation. There is little in the political or financial situation to make the greeting a cordial or a hopeful one. Never, with a single exception, have the portals of the new year been hung with heavier clouds; never was the light of the future more obscured by portents of evil. Hearts, shadowed in infidelity and minds experienced in conflict with trouble, shrink with apprehension at the approach of events, the magnitude of which a few short months may disclose.

Yet there is something to cheer in the belief that the gloom is not altogether impenetrable. There is a thinning in the cloud that overhangs the present. The yearning for peace among the whole people is absorbing. That yearning will command the respect of those so ready to precipitate the storm. Passion, lust of power, contempt of the mandates of the constitution, must subside in ensured submission before that sentiment which prefers country to party, justice to iniquity, peace to contention. When that sentiment shall have demonstrated its omnipotence, then there is everything to justify the congratulations of the season; for, with a country so wondrously blessed as ours in all but political wisdom, no hopes or anticipations are too magnificent to be indulged in with the observation of political fairness and integrity.

## THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

Since our last issue, while there has been no definite action in the disputed Presidential succession, there is a most decided and healthy change in public sentiment, and consequently, a brighter hope of peaceful settlement. The Republicans are no longer defiant and overbearing. They no longer threaten to carry out their measures with a strong hand. They are seriously impressed by the force of public opinion. All, except Grant, who knows no law, have abandoned the untenable position that the President of the Senate is entitled to count out the electoral vote and decide upon the result. The only hope the Republicans have is upon the maintenance of their fraudulent claim upon Louisiana and Florida, and upon the overthrow of the action of Gov. Grover of Oregon.

With regard to Louisiana, the testimony of fraud is so glaring that it is inconceivable how the action of the Returning Board should be sustained for a moment, even if it were admitted that the board itself had met the requirements of the law under which it was created. But it was never a legal board, because it has never been a full one for the last two years. The vacancy existing in it was never filled, which the law imperatively requires, because the white members upon it were afraid that the two negroes on it would join with the Democrat, who must be appointed to make the board complete. Therefore an illegal board performed illegal acts in deciding upon the question at all.

Outside of this illegality of action, the whole operations are so plainly vitiated with outrageous distortion of facts, that the Congressional Committee will have no difficulty in rejecting their return, and clearing the vote of the State as given fairly for Tilden and Hendricks.

The Republicans will therefore endeavor to have the vote of Louisiana thrown out, as well as that of Florida, where no law was ever passed, and in this way throw the election into the House. This would elect Tilden and Wheeler, both of whom are to be chosen by the people. A compromise is talked of looking to the same result. We hope no bargain will be made. If Tilden is elected by the people, so is Hendricks. If Louisiana and Florida have cast their electoral votes for these gentlemen they cannot be thrown out to satisfy the disappointment of the Republicans. Justice must be done. Compromises must not sacrifice lawful rights. If the election is thrown into the House Mr. Brodrick will cheerfully accept a result which leaves him out, but neither he or his friends are called upon to submit patiently to the result of a bargain which throws him out.

But of this we think there is no danger. We rely upon the high minded determination of the Democrats to maintain the integrity of their party and the rights of their honored leaders.

Upon the whole we think the future of our more encouraging than it has for a month past.

The two rival Governors of South Carolina still face each other like bull dogs. But one of them, Chamberlain, is chained and starving, and unless his master Grant unchains him and feeds him, he must soon give in. The sentiment of the country is against him, and he is regarded as an usurper, and kept in existence by one mightier than he is his defense of law.

## COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

## THE TWO MEXICOS.

This is becoming the question of the hour in its reference to State government, and one which should concern the earnest consideration of every thinking man; for in it is involved many subjects in which not only every citizen may be interested, but the vital concerns of a large portion of the State most intimately involved. We therefore deprecate hasty expressions of opinion, or the assumption that whole countries are irreconcilably opposed to change or modification of the present system. Our friend of the *Durham Herald*, thus undertakes to speak for the people of Orange. We thought the experience of the late amendment to the Constitution would be sufficient to check such hasty and conclusive responses. Then, as now, there were editors prompt to take up the weapons of opposition on behalf of those who did not ask their aid. And now, as then, they do not respond in words not put into their mouths by their vicious champions. The people do want these matters discussed. They want to hear both sides, and then, when they do answer, their response will be understandable.

So far as we concerned, we are not committed to any change. The counties west of Raleigh generally may get along with the present system. It certainly has not brought upon us the ills under which our brethren of the East have suffered. Yet we have not become so wholly oblivious to the system of the past, a system that had become interwoven with the habits and traditions of the people, as to become wedded to one, which was the direct and prominent gift of the hateful Candy Constitution.

The play proposed by the committee on the part of the bar of Newbern, consisting of Judge Minty, and U. C. Clark and John Hughes, Esquires, proposes as its fundamental principle, 1st, The management of County affairs and 2nd, a system of Courts, wherein justice may be administered in a cheap, expeditious and satisfactory manner.

To carry out the first, the Committee recommended that three Justices in each town should be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one of whom, at least, if possible, shall not be of the same political party with the Governor. Divide these Justices into three classes, so that the first, or one third of them, shall expire with that of the Governor. Let the Justices so appointed, succeed to the powers and functions of the Commissioners.

And to carry out the second, it is recommended that the township Justices elect one of their number chairman; and that these chairmen—three to make a quorum—shall constitute a county court, with jurisdiction over all matters of probate, etc., and such civil and criminal jurisdiction as the Legislature may give, to relieve the pressure upon the Superior Courts, &c. &c.

This is the plan that is put forth for the consideration of the people. It does not, however, meet the requirements of the law under which it was created. But it was never a legal board, because it has never been a full one for the last two years. The vacancy existing in it was never filled, which the law imperatively requires; because the white members upon it were afraid that the two negroes on it would join with the Democrat, who must be appointed to make the board complete.

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## STEPHENS AND THE FLAG.

In the same issue of the *New York Times*, which contains an elaborate defense of the politics of the South, we find the following:

"The editor of *Mexico* says: 'The army has decided the fate of the government, and overthrown the constitution.' Criticism, like charity, should begin at home."

The editor of *Mexico* goes on to say: "The assumption that whole countries are irreconcilably opposed to change or modification of the present system. Our friend of the *Durham Herald*, thus undertakes to speak for the people of Orange. We thought the experience of the late amendment to the Constitution would be sufficient to check such hasty and conclusive responses. Then, as now, there were editors prompt to take up the weapons of opposition on behalf of those who did not ask their aid. And now, as then, they do not respond in words not put into their mouths by their vicious champions. The people do want these matters discussed. They want to hear both sides, and then, when they do answer, their response will be understandable."

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The editor of *Mexico* goes on to say: "The assumption that whole countries are irreconcilably opposed to change or modification of the present system. Our friend of the *Durham Herald*, thus undertakes to speak for the people of Orange. We thought the experience of the late amendment to the Constitution would be sufficient to check such hasty and conclusive responses. Then, as now, there were editors prompt to take up the weapons of opposition on behalf of those who did not ask their aid. And now, as then, they do not respond in words not put into their mouths by their vicious champions. The people do want these matters discussed. They want to hear both sides, and then, when they do answer, their response will be understandable."

So far as we concerned, we are not committed to any change. The counties west of Raleigh generally may get along with the present system. It certainly has not brought upon us the ills under which our brethren of the East have suffered. Yet we have not become so wholly oblivious to the system of the past, a system that had become interwoven with the habits and traditions of the people, as to become wedded to one, which was the direct and prominent gift of the hateful Candy Constitution.

The play proposed by the committee on the part of the bar of Newbern, consisting of Judge Minty, and U. C. Clark and John Hughes, Esquires, proposes as its fundamental principle, 1st, The management of County affairs and 2nd, a system of Courts, wherein justice may be administered in a cheap, expeditious and satisfactory manner.

To carry out the first, the Committee recommended that three Justices in each town should be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one of whom, at least, if possible, shall not be of the same political party with the Governor. Divide these Justices into three classes, so that the first, or one third of them, shall expire with that of the Governor. Let the Justices so appointed, succeed to the powers and functions of the Commissioners.

And to carry out the second, it is recommended that the township Justices elect one of their number chairman; and that these chairmen—three to make a quorum—shall constitute a county court, with jurisdiction over all matters of probate, etc., and such civil and criminal jurisdiction as the Legislature may give, to relieve the pressure upon the Superior Courts, &c. &c.

This is the plan that is put forth for the consideration of the people. It does not, however, meet the requirements of the law under which it was created. But it was never a legal board, because it has never been a full one for the last two years. The vacancy existing in it was never filled, which the law imperatively requires; because the white members upon it were afraid that the two negroes on it would join with the Democrat, who must be appointed to make the board complete.

The Republicans will therefore endeavor to have the vote of Louisiana thrown out, as well as that of Florida, where no law was ever passed, and in this way throw the election into the House. This would elect Tilden and Wheeler, both of whom are to be chosen by the people. A compromise is talked of looking to the same result. We hope no bargain will be made. If Tilden is elected by the people, so is Hendricks. If Louisiana and Florida have cast their electoral votes for these gentlemen they cannot be thrown out to satisfy the disappointment of the Republicans. Justice must be done. Compromises must not sacrifice lawful rights. If the election is thrown into the House Mr. Brodrick will cheerfully accept a result which leaves him out, but neither he or his friends are called upon to submit patiently to the result of a bargain which throws him out.

But of this we think there is no danger. We rely upon the high minded determination of the Democrats to maintain the integrity of their party and the rights of their honored leaders.

Upon the whole we think the future of our more encouraging than it has for a month past.

The two rival Governors of South Carolina still face each other like bull dogs. But one of them, Chamberlain, is chained and starving, and unless his master Grant unchains him and feeds him, he must soon give in. The sentiment of the country is against him, and he is regarded as an usurper, and kept in existence by one mightier than he is his defense of law.

## STEPHENS AND THE FLAG.

In the same issue of the *New York Times*, which contains an elaborate defense of the politics of the South, we find the following:

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CHRISTMAS.  
From the unison chanted in town on the Saturday preceding Christmas, it was evident that there was a very general preparation for the celebration of the holiday. We hope all did their best, but if they did, it was in spite of weather.

On Sunday, throughout the whole day a very heavy snow storm prevailed, followed on Christmas day by sleet and freezing rain, making travel almost out of the question.

John Barlow was rather more demonstrative than usual during the afternoon, and many encounters took place under his influence; but nothing of a very serious nature and no doubt all hostilities were buried in that night's sleep.

Now, cold weather.

The snow of the 23d was an extensive one. Here it was about eight inches deep. The temperature during the storm was about 23. Travel on the roads was retarded, the trains being an hour or three days, several hours behind time. The engines were rigged out with the very unusual number of snow ploughs.

The weather so far has been more uniformly cold than in any December we remember. But it has not been the coldest weather, that we have ever had, at any season. The coldest day of the winter was the 3d of December when the mercury stood at above zero. On the 25th of January 1867, the thermometer of Dr. Daniel Phillips 13, and that of Mr. Hart 16. On the morning of the 2d of January 1869, our thermometer indicated 6 below. Since then, it has not until this winter fallen below 6 degrees zero. Our observers have been close, and continuous when at home.

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